

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 16 of 1892.

# SELECTIONS

## VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE  
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,  
CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 21st April 1892.

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### LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	<b>URDU.</b>			<b>1892.</b>	<b>1892.</b>	
	<b>Bi-monthly.</b>					
1	Agra Punch ... ..	Agra ... ..	Ahid-ul-din Beg ... ..	April 15th ... ..	April 19th ... ..	...
2	Jubilee Paper ... ..	Lucknow ... ..	Yāqūb Khān ... ..	" 16th ... ..	" " ... ..	300 copies.
3	Kanauj Punch ... ..	Kanauj (Farukhabad.) ... ..	Bhaggū Khān ... ..	" 15th ... ..	" 16th ... ..	275 "
	<b>Tri-monthly.</b>					
4	Dabir-i-Hind ... ..	Agra ... ..	Amīn-ul-dīn ... ..	" 1st & 10th ... ..	" 17th ... ..	45 "
5	Hāmid-ul-Akhbār ... ..	Moradabad ... ..	Ilāhī Bakhsh ... ..	" 16th ... ..	" 18th ... ..	300 "
6	Indian Graphic ... ..	Lucknow ... ..	Pandit Mahārāj ... ..	" 10th ... ..	" 20th ... ..	180 "
7	Latif-ul-Akhbār ... ..	Gorakhpur ... ..	Krishn, Muhammad Latif Khān ... ..	" 15th ... ..	" 18th ... ..	...
	<b>Weekly.</b>					
8	Agra Akhbār ... ..	Agra ... ..	Tajammul Husain ... ..	" 14th, 21st ... ..	" 19th, 21st ... ..	263 copies.
9	Klam-i-Taswīr ... ..	Cawnpore ... ..	Rahmat-ul-lah ... ..	" 12th ... ..	" 21st ... ..	300 "
10	Alwaqt ... ..	Gorakhpur ... ..	Ghulam Sayyad ... ..	" 12th ... ..	" 16th ... ..	...
11	Anjuman-i-Hind ... ..	Lucknow ... ..	Khalid ... ..	" 12th ... ..	" 20th ... ..	188 copies.
12	Kaid ... ..	" ... ..	Muhammad Ashraf ... ..	" 12th ... ..	" 12th ... ..	340 "
13	Colonel ... ..	Moradabad ... ..	Shahid Lal ... ..	" 12th ... ..	" " ... ..	...



No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
<b>URDU—(concluded).</b>						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
14	Dabidaba-i-Qaisari	Bareilly	Thakur Prasad	April 16th	April 20th	256
15	Dabidaba-i-Sikandari	Rampur	Muhammad Hussain,	" 18th	" "	446
16	Fitnah	Gorakhpur	Nizam Ahmad	" 16th	" "	500
17	Hindustani	Lucknow	Ganga Prasad, Varmā	" 13th	" 15th	300
18	Jām-i-Jamshed	Moradabad	Jamshed Ali	" 3rd	" 20th	150
19	Kārnāmāh	Lucknow	Muhammad Yaqūb...	" 17th	" 19th	250
20	Kāyasth Reformer	Bareilly	Thakur Prasad	" 16th	" 20th	300
21	Matla-i-Nūr	Cawnpore	Gauri Shankar	" "	" "	50
22	Mihri-Nimroos	Bijnor	Karīm-ullah	" 14th	" 17th	385
23	Naiyar-i-Asam	Moradabad	Amjad Ali	" 11th	" 16th	250
24	Najm-ul-Akhhār	Etāwah	Bāh-ullah Khān	" 18th	" 19th	175
25	Nasīm-i-Agra	Agra	Jamna Das Biswas...	" 15th	" 17th	450
26	Nasīm-i-Hind	Fatehpur	Baldeo Prasad	March 30th & April 18th.	" 19th & 21st,	89
27	Nasir-i-Hind	Agra	Muhammad Ali	" 16th	" 18th	40
28	Nizam-ul-Mulk	Moradabad	Fahim-ul-din	" 19th	" 21st	250
29	Nūr-ul-Anwār	Cawnpore	Abdul Hamid	" 16th	" "	196
30	Oudh Punch	Lucknow	Sajjad Hussain	" 14th	" 17th	450
31	Rahbar	Moradabad	Partap Kishup	" 16th	" 18th	160
32	Risā-ul-Akhhār	Gorakhpur	Nizam Ahmad	" "	" 20th	325
33	Rohilkhand Punch	Moradabad	Jamshed Ali	" 3rd	" "	150
34	Shula-i-Tūr	Cawnpore	Prabhu Dayal, Bhargava.	" 14th	" 16th	100
35	Sitāra-i-Hind	Moradabad	Banwari Lal	" 12th	" 20th	125
36	Tamannāi	Lucknow	Puran Chand	" 16th	" 18th	125
37	Tohfa-i-Hind	Bijnor	Jairaj Singh	" 13th	" "	304
<i>Daily.</i>						
38	Oudh Akhhār	Lucknow	Sheo Prasad	" 15th to 21st,	" 15th to 21st,	540 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
<b>URDU-ENGLISH.</b>						
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>						
39	Aligarh Institute Gazette	Aligarh	Alim-ul-lah	" 16th & 19th,	" 18th & 20th,	464 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
<b>HINDI.</b>						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
40	Bhārat Jīvan	Benares	Rām Krishn, Varma,	" 18th	" 21st	1,500 copies.
41	Prayāg Samāchār	Allahabad	Jagan Nāth	" 14th	" 17th	400
42	Sajjan Kīrti Sudhākar	Udaipur	Ashyāchālāk Dān	" 11th	" 15th	100
<i>Daily.</i>						
43	Hindustān	Kālākānkār (Partabgarh).	Deva Charan	" 14th to 20th,	" 15th to 21st,	470
<b>HINDI-URDU.</b>						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
44	Kāshī Patrikā	Benares	Lakshmi Shankar, Misra, M.A.	" 15th	" 17th	500 copies (including 348 copies taken by Govt.)
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>						
45	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Mahāvīr Prasad	" 6th & 9th,	" 16th and 17th,	100 copies.
<b>MARATHI.</b>						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
46	Sabodh Sindhu	Khandwa	Lakshman Anant Prayāgi.	" 13th	" 17th	200
<b>MARATHI-ENGLISH.</b>						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
47	Nyāya Sudhā	Harda	Wāsudeva Bhāskar...	" "	" 15th	450
<b>GORKHA.</b>						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
48	Bhārat Jīvan	Benares	Rām Krishn, Varmā,	" 15th	" "	600



## I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

1. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 13th April, after giving the substance of Mr. Hume's circulars to National Congress Committees, the principal passages in Mr. Hume's circulars, observes that no sane man will consider such circulars seditious. Manifestly Mr. Hume could gain nothing by inciting natives to rise against his countrymen. Before any native newspapers join the Anglo-Indian ones in the hue and cry against him, they should carefully note that his object, in drawing attention to the poverty of this country and urging the necessity for a remedy of the evil, is simply to strengthen the foundations of British rule. No unprejudiced man, or at least no sensible native, can deny the existence of widespread poverty and dissatisfaction in the country, though there may be some difference of opinion as to the results to which the general distress and dissatisfaction may lead. Mr. Hume thinks, and many other men concur with him, that in course of time the poor will lose their patience and commit riots, robbing and plundering their well-to-do countrymen. On the other hand, there are optimists who fancy that the pinch of poverty is not strong enough to drive people to desperation.

*HINDUSTANI.*  
April 13th, 1892.

2. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 14th April, represents in a cartoon Her Britannic Majesty as looking at Mr. Hume's circulars through a magnifying glass. The letter-press is a Persian verse which means:—They have turned a tear of my eyes into an ocean. (They have made a mountain of a molehill.)

*OUDE PUNCH.*  
April 14th, 1892.

3. The *Najm-ul-Akhbar* (Etawah), of the 18th April, states that Sir James Lyall, the late Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab, in his speech at the laying of the foundation-stone of the Khalsa College, made an unjust attack on the Muhammadan kings, which has created widespread dissatisfaction among the Musalmans. In eulogizing the Sikhs, His Honor observed that they had defeated the bigoted and tyrannical rulers. Nothing could be more unwise and impolitic than that the head of a local Government should publicly abuse the Muhammadan community in a province, where the Muhammadan element largely prevails in the population, and endanger the peace by setting race against race. High Government officers cannot be too careful and cautious in their public utterances in this country, where people consider all their speeches as representing the views of Government.

*NAJIM-UL-AKHBAR.*  
April 18th, 1892.

4. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 16th April, observes that the *Englishman* says that the Government of India cannot be accused of levying heavy tributes from the feudatory states, as the tributes amount to only a little over two lakhs of rupees a year. It is true that the direct tributes paid by the states do not much exceed two lakhs in value, but heavy burdens are thrown on them by the Government in an indirect manner. The Hyderabad state has to provide employment for a large number of Europeans, and it was burdened with the cost of the chloroform commission, amounting to one and a half lakhs. Maharája Partáb Singh was accused by Lord Lansdowne of having exhausted the state treasury, but the Government of India itself was chiefly responsible for the unsatisfactory condition of the Kashmir treasury. The state had to advance 25 lakhs to the Government of India and to spend six lakhs a year on the Jhelum valley road, 13 lakhs on the Jammu-Sialkot Railway and three lakhs on the water-works at Jammu. The Maharája was warned by Lord Dufferin to improve the state of his treasury, while his Lordship took Rs. 50,000 from His Highness for the Lady Dufferin Fund and Rs. 25,000 for the Lahore Aitchison College. Moreover, His Highness had to spend one and a half lakhs on the construction of the new Residency buildings at Gulbarg and Jammu and to provide furniture for the buildings at an expense of Rs. 25,000. Again, all the native states have to maintain the Imperial Defence Force.

*RAHBAR.*  
April 16th, 1892.

5. The *Najm-ul-Akhbar* (Etawah), of the 18th April, gives the substance of the statements of Nawáb Haidar Ali Khán and Nawáb Chhutan Sahib in connection with the Rámpur murder case, who represented Abdulla Khán as the principal abettor and accused Nawáb Safdar Ali Khán, the late President of the Council, among others, of having contributed to the funds raised by Abdulla Khán to pay the murderers. Even Dr. Freyer, the Civil Surgeon of Moradabad, was informed by Nawáb Chhutan Sahib

*NAJIM-UL-AKHBAR.*  
April 18th, 1892.



of Abdulla Khán's intention to murder General Azam-ul-din Khán. The question is why the two witnesses and Dr. Freyer did not disclose the plot, or at least why did they not give the information to the authorities for such a long time after the occurrence of the murder? Is it not an offence under the Penal Code to conceal a murder?

HINDUSTANI.  
April 13th, 1892.

6. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 13th April, refers to an English pamphlet published by one Mirza Bakar Husain, an inhabitant of Aminabad, Lucknow, and observes that the Mirza has made a severe attack on a high functionary of the Hyderabad state, bringing very serious charges against him. The pamphlet does not bear the name of the press at which it has been printed. If the Nizám's Government does not voluntarily prosecute the publisher, the Government of India is sure to bring pressure to bear upon it to institute a prosecution.

## II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

HINDUSTANI.  
April 13th, 1892.

7. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 13th April, states that in answer to the popular complaint regarding the heavy exports of grain, Government officers say that the exports, far from being injurious to this country in any way, tend to enrich it, inasmuch as it receives a great deal of money in return. Sir Richard Temple, in his article contributed to the *Fortnightly Review*, argues that only the surplus grain is exported. He says that if there were no surplus stocks, the exports would cease. The *London Times* says that natives, especially the agricultural classes, benefit by the export of grain. The fact is, that the English exporters of wheat, and not the native cultivators, are the chief gainers by the growth of the trade. Cultivators, being hard pressed for funds to pay rent, are obliged to sell the crops as soon as they are reaped. The agents of Ralli Brothers, who are the principal buyers of wheat, are thus masters of the situation and are able to make purchases at lower rates. Again, no doubt the wheat crops of a cultivator now fetch greater value than before. But, on the other hand, as there has been a general rise in prices, he has to pay more than formerly for the things he requires for his use. Thus what he gets by one hand he has to give away by the other. The trade is really very beneficial to the exporters who, owing to the fall in exchange, get seventeen rupees worth of wheat for one pound sterling, while ten years ago a pound fetched only ten rupees worth of wheat. Hence the profits from the wheat trade go almost entirely into the pockets of Ralli Brothers. It is to be regretted that native capitalists are content to make advances to their countrymen only at high rates of interest, but do not engage in the grain trade and share the profits with the English exporters. Hence it will be seen that no class of the Indian community derives any benefit from the wheat exports. The Government of India had better step in and levy a small duty. The income from the duty would enable the Government to abolish the salt tax and other unpopular imposts.

HINDUSTANI.  
April 13th, 1892.

8. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 13th April, complains that the fall in exchange is causing heavy loss to this country. It appears from the new budget that during the last two years the allowances paid to European officers on leave in England have risen from 23 lakhs to 31 lakhs and that there has been an increase of 50 lakhs in the amount paid on account of pensions. Men who labour under the hallucination that India is steadily progressing in wealth should see how speedily it is being drained of its riches.

JUBILEE PAPER.  
April 16th, 1892.

9. The *Jubilee Paper* (Lucknow), of the 16th April, observes that Sir Auckland Colvin gave excellent advice to the talukdars regarding the education of their sons in his speech at the opening of the Talukdars' School, and that the speech encourages the editor to draw His Honor's attention to a grievance of wards placed in charge of private guardians. The wards placed in charge of Collectors are carefully looked after in every way and satisfactory arrangements are made for their education. But private guardians generally neglect the education of their wards and also



ill-treat them in other ways. Wards are married to girls or boys, as the case may be, who are quite unfit to be their partners in life, the guardians being influenced by ulterior motives in making the selections. The editor knows of instances of wards married by guardians to boys or girls who were no suitable matches for them, on receipt of large *douceurs* from the latter. It is true that under section 39, Act VIII of 1890, the District Court can remove a guardian on the application of any person interested, or of its own motion, for any of the causes specified in that section. But persons interested do not like to make applications, as it is no easy matter for them to bring home any charges against the guardians, nor can the court take any action of its own motion, as it has no means of acquiring any information regarding the misconduct of guardians. Hence it is necessary to make provision in the Act for an inquiry being made by some responsible official attached to the District Court into the treatment of a ward by the guardian every six months. In that case if a guardian misbehaved himself, his misbehaviour would at once be brought to the notice of the official making the inquiry by the ward or some other person interested. The editor is aware of many cases in which wards have been ill-treated by guardians.

10. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 16th April, approves of the recommendations of Mr. J. G. Alexander, Secretary to the Anti-Opium Society in England, for providing funds with a view to make good the loss which may be involved in the abolition of the opium trade, and observes that if Government considers the use of opium injurious to the health and intellect of natives, it should stop the sale of the noxious drug, making good the loss of revenue in the ways proposed by Mr. Alexander. But if it has no desire to abolish the trade, all efforts of the Anti-Opium Society are useless.

HINDUSTÁN.  
April 16th, 1892.

11. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 14th April, observes that undoubtedly it is very difficult to conduct the administration of a country like India, which is inhabited by millions of men professing different religions, with due regard to the religious prejudices of all classes of the community. Religious riots frequently occur between Hindus and Musalmáns, and Government finds it almost impossible to please both the communities. Owing to the outbreak of cholera at Hardwár, on the occasion of the late fair, Government was obliged to stop the fair and disperse the pilgrims who had already assembled. Complaints have been made to the effect that pilgrims were ill-treated by the police and railway officials. An inquiry should be made into the matter by all means, officials found guilty of misconduct being severely punished. It appears from a telegram published in the *Morning Post* that the Hardwár priests intend suing Government for recovery of four and a half lakhs of rupees as damages. Nothing could be more preposterous than such a measure. Government was induced to suspend the fair simply with a view to prevent cholera from spreading and playing havoc among the people.

HINDUSTÁN.  
April 14th, 1892.

12. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 15th April, approves of the proposal of the Lucknow Municipal Board regarding the provision of a supply of pure water for that city, on the ground that the death-rate there is somewhat high, and that consequently the population is falling off; but considers the requests of the mass meeting lately held there as reasonable, and entitled to the consideration of the Board and Government. If the recommendations of the citizens were accepted in the matter of taxation and a contribution were made from the nazúl fund, they would appreciate the water-supply as a great blessing and be thankful to Government and the Board.

HINDUSTÁN.  
April 15th, 1892.

13. The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 18th April, states that a mass meeting was lately held at Lucknow to protest against the resolution of the Municipal Board to levy an octroi duty on wheat to meet the cost of water-works. Six thousand citizens were present on the occasion. Their proposal is a very reasonable one. European goods, which are used by well-to-do persons, had better be taxed; wheat is a necessary of life, and the levy of a duty on it will press severely on the poorer classes.

NAJM-UL-AKHBÁR.  
April 18th, 1892.

Mass meeting held at Lucknow to protest against the levy of an octroi duty on wheat.



**DAIR-I-HIND.**  
April 10th, 1892.

14. The *Dabir-i-Hind* (Agra), of the 10th April, republishes an article from the *Kashf-ul-Akhbar* of Bombay censuring the Municipal Board of Lucknow for imposing a tax on grain on account of water-works, when distress prevails in the country owing to the scarcity of grain; and expresses surprise and regret that the members of the Board, who boast of an English education, should turn a deaf ear to the wails and cries of the people. There is severe distress among the poorer classes in all parts of the country, but the authorities are still as indifferent as ever. The whole population will perish if no steps are taken to remedy the evil.

**ODDH PUNCH.**  
April 14th, 1892.

15. A correspondent of the *Ouddh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 14th April, is sorry to notice that great distress prevails in Garhwál owing to the scarcity of grain, but praises Mr. Partridge for his efforts to relieve the sufferings of the poor, recommending the import of grain into Garhwál.

**MIHR-I-NIMROZ.**  
April 14th, 1892.

16. A correspondent of the *Mihir-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 14th April, gives a brief account of the exhibition held at Basti last month, and observes that it reflects great credit on the local authorities that such a show should have been successfully held at a backward place like Basti. At the instance of Mr. Broun, the District Magistrate, Babu Madan Lal, Deputy Collector, earnestly set about the work and made all necessary arrangements.

**HINDUSTÁN.**  
April 20th, 1892.

17. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 20th April, complains that the salt tax presses heavily on the poorer classes, and is one of the causes of the growing unpopularity of British rule. The net income from the salt duty during the year 1890-91 was Rs. 80,94,355, but the obnoxious duty should be abolished altogether. If the state of the imperial treasury does not admit of the sacrifice of the revenue, the loss might be made good by the imposition of a tax on tobacco, which is largely used by all classes of people and which is a luxury, and not a necessary of life like salt. The French Government derives a revenue of 12 million pounds sterling from tobacco every year.

**COLONEL.**  
April 8th, 1892.

18. The *Colonel* (Moradabad), of the 8th April, contains a cartoon in which the landholders and cultivators of Behar are represented as being burnt in a great conflagration, marked the Cadastral Survey Holi or conflagration, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and his Secretaries on one side of the fire, and the survey officials on the other, singing and dancing for joy after the manner of the Hindus around their Holi fires.

**NYÁYA SUDHÁ.**  
April 13th, 1892.

19. The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Harda), of the 13th April, adverting to the Land Indebtedness Commission, observes that the report of the commission will not be out for the next six months. But there is reason to think that the commission will recommend the extension of the operation of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act to other districts. The mountain laboured and a mouse is brought forth. The fact is, that no good can accrue from such commissions, which are chiefly composed of Government officials, who can never speak out their minds plainly. In order to improve the condition of the agricultural classes, it is necessary to reduce the heavy revenue assessments, to make the forest rules less stringent, to introduce permanent settlement, and to grant remissions of revenue when there is an entire or partial failure of crops. But no Government official can be expected to recommend such measures, which are ostensibly injurious to Government. Again, cultivators, being steeped in ignorance, are unable to express their grievances, while other men, who are examined by the commissions as witnesses, are not well acquainted with their wants. Permanent settlement is the panacea for all the evils, and if Government desires to promote the welfare of cultivators and landholders, it should introduce that kind of settlement throughout the country.

**NASIM-I-AGRA.**  
April 15th, 1892.

20. The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th April, on the authority of its Jhánai correspondent, complains that vaccination operations appear to have been carried on in a very unsatisfactory manner during the late season. Many children who were teething or suffering from fever were vaccinated, the result being that they became



worse and did not recover their health for several months. Another complaint is that bad lymph was used, and that consequently in many cases the vesicles turned into deep sores and brought on fever, the children being exposed to a great deal of trouble for a long time. It is unfortunate that vaccinated children are never examined by any officials other than the vaccinators themselves, and that there are no columns in the vaccination register to show the ailments to which children are exposed from the use of bad lymph or the carelessness of the vaccinator. An adequate supply of good lymph should be provided, competent vaccinators engaged, and each vaccinator strictly warned to be equally careful in vaccinating the children of the poor as well as the rich.

21. The *Azād* (Lucknow), of the 15th April, says that some Anglo-Indian newspapers unjustly find fault with the proceedings of the Local Government in the case of Mr. Wheeler, and ask the Government of India to pay special attention to the evidence produced before the Commission. But the proceedings of the Local Government are really open to no objection. Sir Auckland Colvin appointed a commission to inquire into the case, and on receipt of the commission's report, which was unfavourable to Mr. Wheeler, suspended him, forwarding the report to the Government of India for orders. What else could His Honor do? The *Bombay Times of India* says that Mr. Wheeler did not take advantage of his opportunities. What that journal means is, that he should have secretly written another judgment in place of the one he had lost. Is this not openly teaching fraud and dishonesty? Sir Auckland Colvin cannot be too highly praised for his readiness to take action against a Civilian who was reported to have misbehaved himself. All honour is due to the High Court which has made itself the palladium of justice. (The *Najm-ul-Akhbār*, Etāwah, of the 18th April, observes that Sir Auckland Colvin's proceedings in the Wheeler case are characterized by justice and impartiality.)

*AZAD.*  
April 15th, 1892.

22. The *Alwaqt* (Gorakhpur), of the 13th April, complains that the Municipal Board of Gorakhpur has forbidden doves, mainas, deer, &c., to be shot within municipal limits, or, if shot elsewhere, to be brought within municipal limits, from the beginning of April to the end of September. The *Alwaqt* considers the prohibition unnecessary and unjustifiable, and is afraid that it will deprive fowlers of the means of earning a livelihood and result in the punishment of many innocent men. Hillmen catch birds in the hills and bring them to Gorakhpur for sale. Being ignorant of the orders issued by the Board, if any men happen to bring birds to Gorakhpur for sale, they will be arrested and fined, their birds being confiscated.

*ALWAQT.*  
April 13th, 1892.

23. The *Riyāz-ul-Akhbār* (Gorakhpur), of the 16th April, approves of the orders issued by the Municipal Board for the preservation of game during the breeding season.

*RIYAZ-UL AKHBAR,*  
April 16th, 1892.

### III.—LEGISLATION.

24. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 16th April, observes that Lord Cross' Indian Councils Bill is sure to be passed in its entirety by the present Parliament. As natives are unable to prevent this being done, they should endeavour to make the best of the Bill. If any native Members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council turn out to be traitors and enemies to their country, the whole native community should sever all connection with them. A few such examples would have a good effect on the native Members. Again, on the introduction of the new measure, the elected Members of Municipal Boards throughout the country should voluntarily elect Members for the Viceroy's Council and send up their names to the Government of India. In that case the Government is sure to appoint some of them.

*RAHBAR,*  
April 16th, 1892.

25. The *Hindustāni* (Lucknow), of the 13th April, states that the Commissioner of Excise in Bombay has introduced a Bill into the Governor's Legislative Council with a view to bring the sale of the mahwa flower under the control of Government, as he thinks that it is impossible to stop illicit distillation without such control. But it should be observed that mahwa is also largely used as food by the poorer classes, who will

*HINDUSTANI.*  
April 13th, 1892.



greatly suffer from any interference with its free sale. The Bombay newspapers are perfectly justified in protesting against the proposal.

#### IV.—EDUCATION.

**MIHR-I-NIMROZ.**  
April 14th, 1892.

26. A correspondent of the *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 14th April, says that some time ago he drew attention to the misstatements made in Nesfield's Reader regarding Muhammadan History. But no Muhammadan leader has yet taken any steps to get those misstatements rectified. Again, a Bengali, in his Key to Nesfield's Senior Reader, Part I, page 95, states that the prophet was a camel driver. As people did not accept him as a prophet, he fled from Mecca. He spread his religion by the sword and died of poison, which was administered to him by his wife Aisha, who formerly was a Jewess. It is the duty of Muhammadan leaders to take the Bengali to task for his misstatements and even to prosecute him under the Penal Code, if necessary.

**SUBODH SINDHU.**  
April 13th, 1892.

27. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khundwa), of the 13th April, on the authority of the *Shubha Chintak*, Jabalpur, of the 4th idem, complains that at the Upper Primary Scholarship Examination held at Jabalpur on the 26th March, some examiners, in examining the boys in object lessons, put the same things into the mouths of different boys, with a view to draw their attention to the difference in taste. The proceeding was opposed to native caste prejudices, and calculated to affect the religions of the boys. Government should make an inquiry into the matter and forbid a repetition of the proceeding if the complaint is well-founded.

#### V.—RAILWAY.

**NASIM-I-AGRA.**  
April 15th, 1892.

28 The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th April, on the authority of its Jhānsi correspondent, complains that pilgrims on their way back from Allahabad on the occasion of the late Bārūni fair had to experience great difficulties on the Jhānsi line. As sufficient carriages were not available, goods wagons were used for conveying passengers. There was fearful overcrowding, passengers not having even standing room. At the booking offices, railway police constables made free use of their batons and levied blackmail, and the booking clerks cheated passengers. Carriages not being lighted at night, thieves and pickpockets had favourable opportunities for relieving passengers of their property. Women lost ornaments, and even indecent assaults were committed on them. Passengers could not get water at any station on the line, and the sufferings to which they were exposed in consequence may be more easily imagined than described: some men even died of thirst. There were standposts at some stations, and passengers desired to fetch water from them, but the carriages were locked up and no man allowed to leave his carriage. A Bengali Hindu being unable to get water from a Hindu water-carrier at any station was obliged to use water which a Muhammadan fellowpassenger carried with him, in spite of his religious prejudices. There is not a single well at Jhānsi, although it is such a large station. A large number of men cannot easily obtain the required quantity of water from the standpost.

#### VI.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

**JĀM-I-JAMSHĪD.**  
April 3rd, 1892.

29. The *Jām-i-Jamshīd* (Moradabad), of the 3rd April, complains that since the hot weather has set in, frequent fires have occurred at Moradabad. One day as many as 400 cottages were burnt at once. The Municipal Board has got a fire-engine, but it has seldom been used on any occasion. The Municipal *bhishtis* or water-carriers are not to be found when they are wanted to assist in extinguishing a fire. Probably the water-carriers keep out of the way on such occasions, as they receive no adequate extra remuneration for that work. The Municipal Board should get two or three more fire-engines, which should all be kept at the city police-station; and a number of water-carriers should also be always present at that station, at least during the hot weather.

**PRAYĀG SAMĀCHĀR.**  
April 14th, 1892.

30. The *Prayāg Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 14th April, refers to a fire which lately occurred in a house in Muhalla Nakhas, Allahabad, praising a police official who bravely entered the house and rescued a boy. It is to be regretted that the Municipal Board does not



provide a sufficient number of fire-engines. There should be a fire-engine at every police station.

31. The *Jám-i-Jamshid* (Moradabad), of the 3rd April, complains that the

*JÁM-I-JAMSHID.*  
April 3rd, 1892.

Zanana mission ladies.

secret object of the ladies of the zanana mission who pay visits to Hindu and Muhammadan ladies at their houses is to encourage the spread of Christianity, and not of education. At their interviews the former denounce the Hindu and Muhammadan religions, praise their own religion and advise the Hindu and Muhammadan ladies and their daughters to abandon the custom of living behind the screen, telling them they have the same freedom as their husbands. Sometimes the mission ladies even induce young girls to escape secretly from the houses of their parents or husbands and to become converts to Christianity. Such instances have occurred at Patna and other places. Hence Hindus and Musalmáns should not allow such ladies to approach their female relatives under any circumstances.

ALLAHABAD,

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

The 25th April 1892. }

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.



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